

HOME EDITION

SATURDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 1, 1914.

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TWO CENTS

WAR A MATTER OF HOURS

French Foreign Office Declares
It Would Be FollyTo Rely on Any Hope of a
Peaceful Outcome.

ENGLAND'S EFFORTS FAIL

Every Glimmer of Hope Is
Promptly Extinguished.German Ultimatum Puts Russia
in a Bad Fix.

JAPAN GETS HER NAVY READY

German Ambassador Prepares
to Depart From Paris.Austria Declares Her Intentions
Regarding Serbia.

Paris, Aug. 1.—At the French foreign office today officials declared they considered it would now be folly to rely on any hope of a peaceful outcome of the international crisis. England's efforts at Berlin yesterday they said, had failed and any glimmer of hope which had appeared had been immediately extinguished.

Baron Von Schoen, the German ambassador conferred behind closed doors today with Premier Viviani at the foreign office.

The conditions under which the diplomatic "conversations" continued today made it, in the French official view, appear almost impossible to expect a satisfactory issue, and it was reluctantly admitted that it was now only a question of hours.

Many weddings were performed yesterday and today, having been hastened owing to the prospect of the bridegrooms having to leave for the front.

The German ultimatum sent to Russia said that if Russia did not stop her mobilization by noon today Germany would begin the mobilization of her army.

The Russian embassy in London this evening pointed out the difficulty created for Russia by Germany's ultimatum.

An official said Russia had nothing against Germany and had merely taken precautionary measures on the Austrian frontier. He added that in spite of the gravity of the situation "conversations" continue both at Vienna and St. Petersburg and that Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian premier, had declared himself to be imbued with the most peaceful ideas and that he was prepared to go to the utmost limits to prevent war.

May Bring Everlasting Peace.

Tokio, Aug. 1.—The Japan navy has been preparing to meet any emergency and the minister of marines, Vice-Admiral Rokuro Yashiro, today went to Nikko to consult the emperor on the international situation. In the meantime the second battle squadron has assembled at the naval station, Sasebo.

The premier, Count Shigenobu Okuma, who is to confer with the emperor tomorrow, in a speech today, referred to the gravity of the situation. He said that to bring about a great peace, a great war was sometimes unavoidable. He added that perhaps a general disturbance in Europe would resolve itself into the final war of the world, leading to permanent and universal peace.

Ready to Leave.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The German ambassador to France had packed and was ready to leave at 1 o'clock this afternoon when a dispatch reached him from Berlin making some sort of suggestion which the German government took into consideration and about which it exchanged views with London and St. Petersburg.

Austria Declares Intentions.

London, Aug. 1.—The Westminster Gazette says that Austria-Hungary yesterday sent a communication to St. Petersburg declaring that Austria-Hungary had no intention of annexing Serbia, extinguishing the sovereignty of Serbia or reannexing the Sanjak (province) of Novi-Pazar.

Germany Plays for Time.

Paris, Aug. 1.—It was stated after this receipt of the German communication today that there was only most slender hope that it would have any result. In some quarters the communication was interpreted as merely a device by Germany to gain time to complete her mobilization, as it was accompanied by a condition which was unacceptable.

Arrangements were made last night by Myron T. Herrick, the American ambassador, acting under instructions from Washington, to take over the affairs of the German embassy, while Alexander M. Thackara, the American consul general, is to look after the affairs of the German consulate.

German Chancellor Makes a Speech.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The German imperial chancellor today addressed a huge procession of demonstrators from the window of his official residence, making a stirring speech. He said:

"At this serious hour, in order to give expression to your feelings for your fatherland, you have come to the house of Bismarck, who, with Emperor William, the Great, and Field Marshal Von Moltke, welded the German empire for us.

We wished to go on living in peace in the empire which we have developed in forty-four years of peaceful labor.

"The whole work of Emperor William has been devoted to the maintenance of peace. To the last hour he has worked for peace in Europe, and he is still working for it. Should all his efforts prove in vain and should the sword be forced into our hands, we will take the field with a clear conscience in the knowledge that we did not seek war. We shall then wage war for our existence and for the national honor to the last drop of our blood.

"In the gravity of this hour I remind you of the words of Prince Frederick Charles to the men of Brandenburg:

"Let your hearts beat for God and your fists on the enemy."

Enthusiastic cheers and the singing of the national anthem greeted the close of the imperial chancellor's speech.

Bombardment Is Resumed.

Athens, Aug. 1.—Austrian monitors on the Danube this morning renewed the bombardment of Belgrade and its surroundings, according to a telegram from Nish, Serbia.

FACTS ABOUT THE WAR

Following is a comparative table showing the relative size and strength of Austria and Serbia:

Austria.
Austria's wars began in 14 B. C. when the Romans conquered the North.
The Hapsburg imperial family has reigned in Austria since 1526.
Area—241,513 square miles.
Population—45,405,267.
Capital—Vienna.
Standing army—810,000 men.
Navy—114 ships.
Ruler—Francis Joseph, emperor.

Serbia.
Serbia, a Slavic tribe, invaded the present Serbia—637.
Converted to Christianity—900.
Passed under Turkish rule—1459.
Got independence—1877.
Proclaimed a kingdom—1882.
Population—3,000,000.
Area—18,649 square miles.
Capital—Belgrade.
Standing army—195,000 men.
Navy—None.
Ruler—Crown Prince Regent Alexander.

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TWO BIG MATTERS

The Railway Strike Problem
Has Reached Washington.Decision of L. C. C. Rate Case
Also Is Imminent.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Two questions of great moment to the railroad and financial world were awaiting decision here this afternoon. Arrangements had been made for President Wilson to confer at 2 p. m. with the managers of 98 western railroads, threatened with a strike of 55,000 engineers and firemen; at 3 p. m. the interstate commerce commission's decision in the rate case was expected and at 5 p. m. the president was to confer with representatives of the men employed on the western roads.

Railroad officials and representatives of the men pointed out that the roads threatened with the strike were almost entirely apart from those affected by the rate decision which applies to railroads in eastern territory.

A. W. Trenholm, chairman of the committee of railroad managers, refused to make any statement before talking with President Wilson. The other members of the committee referred all inquiries to Mr. Trenholm. J. H. Sheehan, counsel for the committee, accompanied the railroad men to the White House conference. Mr. Trenholm would not say whether there was any likelihood of the managers agreeing to arbitration.

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Germany Gives Russia 12 Hours
to Suspend Mobilization.Allows France 18 Hours to De-
clare Her Intentions.

ITALY DECIDES TO KEEP OUT

Obligations Do Not Require
Her to Take Up ArmsWhen Her Allies Engage in an
Offensive War.

Ultimatums were sent today by Germany to France and Russia. Russia was ordered by Emperor William to stop mobilization within twelve hours.

Paris, Aug. 1.—An official decree orders a general mobilization of the French army, beginning tomorrow.

London, Aug. 1.—The Central News

France and Germany Order
Mobilization of Armies.

German Reservists in China
Hurrying to Tsing-Tau.

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Secretary McAdoo Summons
Clearing House AssociationsTo Send Delegates to a Confer-
ence in Washington

TO CONSIDER THE CRISIS

Invitation Extends to Three
Central Reserve Cities.Others May Be Called In If Sit-
uation Warrants It.

Washington, Aug. 1.—To consider what shall be done to protect the financial interests of the United States during the European crisis, Secretary Mc-

Adoo today called on clearing house associations in New York, Chicago and St. Louis to send representatives here Monday morning to discuss the situation with him.

Secretary McAdoo today sent the following telegram to the chairman of each of the three associations:

"For the purpose of considering the general situation created by the European crisis and with a view to intelligent co-operation in protecting the interests of this country, I shall be pleased if you will send a committee of your clearing house to confer with me in Washington on Monday next, at 11 o'clock a. m. This invitation is sent to the three central reserve cities. The invitation will be extended later to the several federal reserve cities if that shall appear to be desirable."

The senate late Friday afternoon rushed through an amendment to the federal reserve act to facilitate the issuance of \$500,000,000 emergency currency by the national banks of the country in case of a financial stringency precipitated by the war crisis. This action was taken on the recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Majority Leader Underwood said that the prospects for the greatest war in history had disposed of hope of an early adjournment of congress. If the war should break out, he said congress would probably stay in session indefinitely.

The reserve bank amendment removes restrictions which specified that only banks having 40 per cent of their capital stock in government bonds could issue emergency currency.

Lack of a quorum in the house banking and currency committee today delayed consideration of the treasury bill removing restriction on the issue of \$50,000,000 emergency currency and making it promptly available for any crisis.

Chairman Glass called the committee together to hasten a report on the bill which passed the senate yesterday. But nine members were present and eleven were necessary to do business. The committee adjourned until later in the day, and arrangements were made to secure the attendance of enough members to do business. A quorum of the committee is in the city.

His Home Dynamited.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 1.—The home of S. G. McClure, owner and publisher of the Youngstown Telegram, which has been active in the temperance cause, was dynamited Friday night. The damage to the house was not great and no one was injured.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—For the first time since the declaration of war by Austria, the Chicago wheat market opened in a normal way. First transactions showed a change of wheat to exceed one cent compared with yesterday's close.

September wheat was down three-eighths of a cent and December one cent. September, which closed at 83-3/4 last night sold at 83 cents at the outset today, and December wheat which closed at 91-1/2 last night was bought at 90-1/2 at the start this morning.

Soon after the opening prices moved quickly downward but kept within a range less than two cents a bushel, a difference which is not extraordinary under normal trade conditions.

Reports of Italy's having indicated that she would not join with Germany and Austria in a general war had much to do with causing prices to tend downward.

Within half an hour the wheat market was steady at a decline, with prices 3/4 to 1/2 cent lower as compared with the last close. September selling around 87 1/2 and December about 91 cents.

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From Friday's Close.

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